

天草産一新種ミアミラウミウシ<sup>1)</sup>

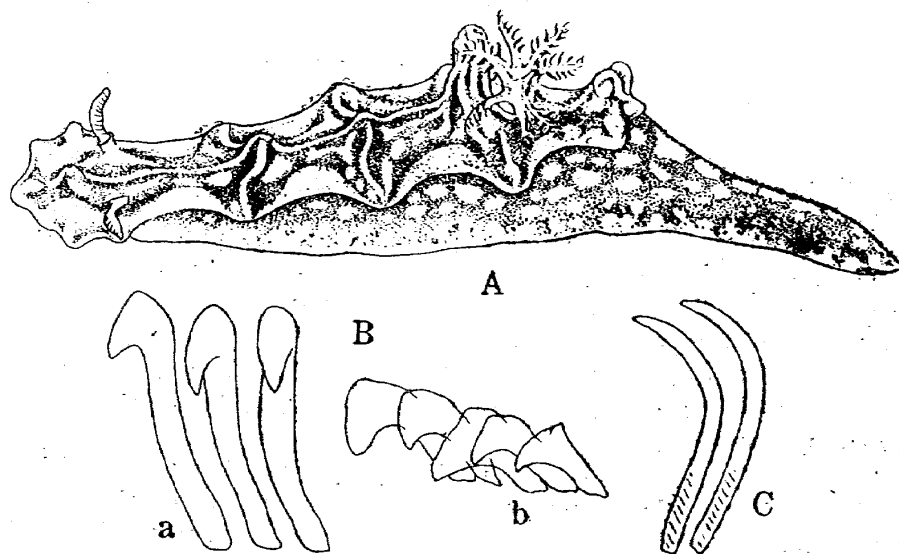
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*Miamira* は裸鰓亜目、ウミウシ科、ミアミラウミウシ亜科の属で、既知の種は僅に2あるに過ぎない。爰に記載しようとするミアミラウミウシは、それ等の種とは體色に於て判然と異なるし、且背面に有する突起や隆起の形状・數などにも著しい差異があり、新種と認められる。

*Miamira flavicostata* n. sp. ミアミラウミウシ (新稱)

體長 8 cm 許。背部正中線上には前後に排列する5個の乳房状突起があり、鰓囊の直前に位する1個が最も大きい。これ等の突起は低い隆起によつて前後に連ねられて居り、最前方の突起を除く爾餘の突起よりは側方に向つて隆起が走り、外套兩側縁に形成せられた4個の葉片上にて夫々終る。葉片の下面には繊細な褶葉が生じて居る。外套の最前縁は擴張して約7個の小葉片をなす。鰓は7葉より成る。口觸手は小さくして圓錐形。

Fig. 1. *Miamira flavicostata* n. sp.

ミアミラウミウシ. A. Entire animal; B. A half-row of radula ( $\times 260$ ), a. innermost laterals, b. outermost laterals; C. Elements of labial armature ( $\times 800$ ).

體色は甚だ美しい。背域の大部分を占める地色は赤紫色で、隆起に沿うて黄色の狹帯があり、これ等は縦と横との兩方向に相交つて、肋骨状模様を描いて居る。又黄色の小斑紋は背

1) 天草臨海実験所報文, 第 75 號

面各所に分布し、頭部前縁にも排列して居る。外套の側葉と側葉との間は薄く緑色に染む。體側部の地色は赤紫色で、黄色の斑紋がある。觸角と鰓葉とは朱色。

唇板を構成する繊維狀小棒は少くし彎曲し、單一で、先端は二分岐せず。齒式は  $100 \times 150-170$ . 0.  $150-170$ . 側齒は總て鐮形で、その邊緣には小鋸齒を帯びて居ない。天草富岡産。カシ網による採集品で、標本 1 個。

## 文 獻

- ELIOT, C. 1904 On some nudibranchs from East Africa and Zanzibar. pt. 4. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1904, pt. 1. [*M. nobilis*]  
 ——— 1910 Nudibranchs collected by Mr. Stanley GARDINER from the Indian Ocean in H. M. S. Sealark. Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., vol. 13. [*M. magnifica*]

## Résumé

### *Miamira flavicostata* n. sp., a Nudibranchiate Mollusc from Amakusa, Japan

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#### *Miamira flavicostata* n. sp.

The general shape of the animal is similar to a *Ceratosoma*. Total length of body 8 cm. Mantle-margin wavy, forming 4 prominent lobes on either side. At the foremost end the mantle is more or less expanded with about 7 lobules. Down the middle of the back runs an obscure ridge which bears 5 tubercles, the largest of them being situated in front of the branchial cavity. Transverse ridges extend from all the tubercles (excepting the first) and each terminates in a lateral lobe. Branchial plumes 7 in number, all simply pinnate. Tail elongated considerably beyond the posterior end of the mantle. Oral tentacles small, conical. Foot angulated at the antero-lateral corners. A series of thin lamellae on the underside of the lateral lobes.

The main part of the back surface reddish purple, turning to greenish towards the sinuous margins of the mantle. A narrow band of chrome yellow on the mid-dorsal ridge, similar but transverse bands along the ridges from the tubercles to the lateral lobes. Also there are a number of chrome yellow markings on the margin of the head veil and in the areas defined by the longitudinal and transverse bands. Sides of body reddish purple, covered everywhere with chrome yellow markings. Both the rhinophores and the branchial plumes orange coloured.

Elements of the labial armature non-bifid hooks. Radula formula  $100 \times 150-170$ . 0.  $150-170$ . All the lateral teeth simply hamate, with no denticulations.

Loc.: Tomioka, Amakusa (Ar. 1939; 1 sp.).

Two species are known of the genus *Miamira*: *sinuata* (van HASSELT) = *nobilis* BERGH, and *magnifica* ELIOT. The former ranges widely in the Indian Ocean and the southern Pacific, and is greenish blue with yellow spots on the surface. The latter, known from Seychelles, is whitish, covered with green and purple reticulations. These two species cannot be identified with *flavicostata* since they have more or less different configuration of the back surface.